

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 2, 1890.

TEN THOUSAND WATCHES TO GIVE AWAY.

We have decided upon securing 100,000 more subscribers, and to do it will give away 10,000 of the famous Treadwell watches to club raisers.

We will send a watch FREE, post paid, to every club raiser who sends us a club of ONLY TEN subscribers for one year.

This is an opportunity never before offered, because this watch is not a cheap catch-penny make-shift, but a genuine, full jeweled patent-lever movement in a diamond-silver case, warranted for 15 years. Diamond-silver is a compound metal, as its name indicates, composed of pure silver and nickel, to give it hardness and color. It is not plated, but solid, so it wears the same clear through, and is so warranted.

Now, who wants one? There are just 10,000 of them to give away, and we do not anticipate much trouble in disposing of them on these terms.

An hour's work will get one. We hope our friends will appreciate the opportunity.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

Commander-in-Chief Wheelock G. Veazey has returned to Washington from an extended tour to the Departments west of the Mississippi. He has visited since he left Washington the Departments of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, and everywhere he found the G.A.R. spirit highly encouraging. The comrades are devoted to the Order, and it was really touching to see the manifestation of this spirit in many of the places of the far West, where the comrades are widely scattered, and have to travel many miles to attend the Post meetings. For this reason the meetings are frequently held in the afternoons, and sometimes on Sunday. No church services could be more devout and impressive than the proceedings at these meetings. The Chaplain's prayer is listened to with a deep and unaffected reverence, and at the conclusion of his supplication for the good of the Order and the country a heartfelt "Amen" goes up from all lips. Everywhere he found the G.A.R. men the leading ones in the community. They were universally regarded as the very best citizens. They are the leaders in the churches, the Sunday-schools, in business, in all manner of enterprises for the development of the country, and in society. It is they who are making the wilderness blossom as the rose, and putting the country west of the Mississippi in the very forefront of progress in every respect.

A MISTAKE.

We feel that one of the serious mistakes of the McKinley bill was the taking off the duties on sugar and other products in advance, in the expectation that the sugar-raising countries will take off their duties on our products. This hope is not likely to be realized. Brazil gave us no concessions when we took off the duty on coffee, but on the other hand tacked on export duties equal to those we had taken off, and so we lost millions of money, without any benefit whatever. Spain will not admit our products to Cuba at any lower rates, because it is the policy of those who are squeezing the people of that island to get every dollar possible out of them at present, without any regard to the future. It is true that the President is empowered to restore the duties on products of countries which will not enter into reciprocity with us, but we have seen how much such a provision as this amounts to in the case of the discriminations in Europe against our pork and grain. Though the President has been clothed with retaliatory powers he has never chosen to exercise them.

We believe the wiser way would have been to handle the whole matter by treaties which would make direct bargains with each country to admit our products free when we did the same with its.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

During the week ending Sept. 27, 1890, 7,183 claims were received, of which 617 were original invalids, 331 widows, 7 war of 1812, 11 bounty land, 31 navy, 0 old war, 44 on account of Mexican service, 140 accrued, and 3,068 applications for increase; act of June 27, 1890, 2,198 original invalids, 696 widows.

Number of rejected claims responded, 312. The names and postoffice addresses of 3,425 comrades were furnished for the use of claimants. There were 75,414 pieces of mail matter received; 56,915 letters and 18,500 postcards.

The number of cases detailed to Special Examiners was 567; reports and cases from Special Examiners, 851; cases on hand for special examination, 8,008.

WORK FOR THE NEXT SESSION.

The first session of the 51st Congress has done very much of decided benefit to the veterans and the great value of the legislation enacted by it becomes more apparent every day. For the Disability Pension Bill and other measures of justice the veterans are profoundly grateful and will make this manifest in a practical way at the polls.

But much good work—much that is necessary to round out and complete the Nation's justice to those who saved its life, has been left undone. For this we must look to the next session of this Congress, and to the Congress which is to be elected this Fall.

The Representatives of this Congress are now mostly at home among their constituents, where they are directly accessible to the comrades. The candidates for the next Congress are also now before the people. It is very important that the comrades should know definitely how all these men stand upon the unfinished legislation which must come before the next session and the next Congress. The measures which the comrades ask, in the name of honor and common justice, to be passed at once are—

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Pension Bill.

The Arrears of Pension Bill.

The Equalization of Bounties Bill.

The Prisoners of War Bill.

The bill amending section 1745 Revised Statutes, so as to make a real preference for all honorably discharged soldiers in all offices and public employment.

Now is the time for comrades to do effective work in promoting the speedy passage of these measures.

END OF THE FIRST SESSION.

After a session of nearly 10 months the first session of the 51st Congress has come to an end. The members are now on their way to their homes for a brief respite from their legislative duties until the first Monday in next December. Though it may be a respite it will not be a rest for most of them. They must take care of their long-neglected political fences, give an account of their stewardship to their constituents, and enter at once into heated canvasses for their own or somebody else's elections. From now until the first week in November the political atmosphere will be in a state of lively perturbation, with a storm center localized in every Congressional District. The acts of every Representative and of both parties will be sharply assailed and strongly defended everywhere, and the people called upon to pass judgment upon both individuals and parties. The result will be awaited with much interest and will have an important bearing on future legislation. It is hazardous to make any predictions. The Republicans enter the campaign for the control of the next House handicapped by many disadvantages. Even with the advantages of the Presidential year and the feeling aroused in the country by the pension votes and the odious Mills bill, they had a majority of but eight on the face of the returns at the opening of the present session. They added seven to this by the admission of six new States, and gained 12 more by unseating Southern Democrats alleged to be fraudulently elected, and replacing them by their Republican competitors. This gives them a present majority of 27; but it is hardly expected that the Representatives from the South who were seated can be re-elected, while the States of Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee have been gerrymandered with the express purpose of destroying the Republican majority in the House. Again, the two great measures of this session—the Disability Pension bill and the Tariff bill—have been so recently enacted that the party will hardly receive much benefit from the good results expected to flow from those measures. The Republicans would have been in much better shape before the country if they had hearkened to the urgings of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and passed the pension legislation early last winter, so that by this time the good results would have been unmistakably manifest to the veterans.

However, the greatness of their victory in Maine has greatly encouraged the Republicans, and they are going in everywhere to win, as are the Democrats too, and the campaign is being prosecuted with an energy second only to those of Presidential years.

The session has been a notable one in other respects than for its length. For four Congresses the House has been in control of the Democrats, and the Republicans have sharply assailed their antagonists for their policy, and promised better things if they were entrusted with power again. The elections of 1890 gave them control of the House and a President. The Senate was theirs already by a good working majority, so that they had full power and responsibility for all legislation. They have ended their first tour of duty at the helm of State, and the country is now to pass judgment as to how they have acquitted themselves.

Two glaring faults—resting upon both parties—will not receive the condemnation from the country that they should. These are the obstructionist policy of the Democrats, and the absenteeism of the Republicans. Both of these were wrong, they were derelictions of duty, and a serious hindrance to business. There was simply no excuse for either. The Representatives—Republican and Democratic—were sent to Washington to transact public business. That was their highest duty. Whenever, under any pretext, they failed to do this, they were untrue to their obligations and the trust reposed in them.

After all, there was an immense amount of hard work done. The bills passed and not passed were given a laborious consideration never before equaled. This was particularly

true of the Tariff bill under the Mills-Carlisle regime. A sweeping bill was prepared under lock and key by a little junta of Southern free traders, who allowed no examination of it, virtually no hearing by the representatives of the interests it would injuriously affect, if not destroy, and it was passed under the whip of the caucus. On the other hand, every clause of the McKinley bill has been fully and fairly presented to the country, and discussed to weariness, if not satisfaction. Every interest involved has been given all the hearing it desired, and if any man has failed to say all he wanted to it is not because the opportunity was denied him.

The record shows that there were 12,402 bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House and 4,750 in the Senate, a total of 16,972, against a total of 15,598 in the first session of the 50th Congress. There were 3,215 reports made in the House and 1,817 in the Senate. The House passed 1,292 bills, of which the Senate passed 849, the most of which have been signed by the President, or are awaiting his approval. The Senate has passed 1,100 bills, of which 486 have been sent to the President, making a total of 1,335 acts, against 1,700 for the whole of the 50th Congress. Of these acts 506 passed by the House, and 275 by the Senate, were private pension bills.

The principal bills passed, all of which required laborious preparation and involved extended discussion, were:

The Disability Pension bill.
The bill providing for the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver.
The Customs Administrative bill.
The Anti-Trust bill.
The Anti-Loitering bill.
The bill for a World's Fair in Chicago.
The admission of Wyoming and Idaho to Statehood.

The Land Inspecion bill.
The Land Grant Perfection bill.
The Original Package bill.
The bill to prevent collision at sea.

The Naval Appropriation bill to add to the new Navy.
The bill of battleships, one protected cruiser, one torpedo cruiser, and one torpedo boat.

In addition to the Disability Pension bill, the following, of special interest to veterans, were passed:

To provide certificates of honorable service to those who have lost their certificates of discharge.
For the establishment of a National Park on the battlefield of Chickamauga.

For the employment of 600 and more clerks in the Pension Office to expedite the processing of the bills to create a Department of Pension, and to appropriate \$400,000 for the maintenance of the Marine (Infantry) branch of the National Soldiers' Home for the fiscal year 1891.

For the relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific Railroad from land claims.
To permit affidavits in land entry cases to be made before Court Commissioners when, through distance or infirmity, they cannot be made before the land officers.

To increase the number and fill the vacancies on the Board of Managers of Soldiers' Homes.

For the disposal of abandoned military reservations in Wyoming.

To authorize the President to create certain lands heretofore withdrawn for reservoir purposes to be restored to the public domain subject to entry under the homestead laws.

Extending the act for the relief of railroad landowners to all persons who have been on railroad lands for five years, but whose entries have not been recorded.

To increase the pension for total helplessness.

For the relief of soldiers who served during the late war under assumed names.

Granting permission to officers and enlisted men to wear military badges.

To relieve destitution in Oklahoma.

The President has vetoed seven bills.

These were to allow Ogden, Utah, to increase her indebtedness; for public buildings at Dallas, Texas; Hudson, N. Y., and Tuscaloosa, Ala.; to authorize Maricopa County, Ariz., to issue railroad bonds, and changing the boundaries of certain Indian Reservations.

Among the bills which have passed the House, but have not yet passed the Senate, are the following, (bills in conference being included in this category):

The Federal Election bill.

The National Bankruptcy bill.

For the establishment of a Court of Appeals for the relief of the Supreme Court.

The General Compromise Land bill.

To amend the contract labor law.

To prevent the product of convict labor being furnished to or for the use of any Department or upon any public buildings or other public works.

For the reorganization of the artillery force of the army.

To repeal the timber culture law (in conference).

Providing for the employment of convict labor upon the construction or repair of United States buildings.

To transfer the Revenue Marine Service to the Navy Department.

Providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before Registrars and Receivers of land offices.

THE NEW MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

The President has made an admirable selection for Minister to Brazil in the person of Maj. Edwin H. Conger, Representative of the Seventh District of Iowa. Maj. Conger served with the President in the army, and the esteem that Gen. Harrison learned to feel for him as a soldier was a strong influence in determining his selection for the important diplomatic post to which he has been accredited. Maj. Conger was born in Illinois in 1843, and after graduating from Lombard University he enlisted in Co. I, 102d Ill., and served with that regiment until the close of the war, by which time he had attained the rank of Captain and the brevet of Major for "gallant and meritorious service in the field." At the close of the war he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Galesburg, Ill., until 1883, when he removed to Dexter, Dallas Co., Iowa, where he has resided ever since, and been engaged in farming, stock-raising and banking. He served two terms as State Treasurer of Iowa and two terms as State Auditor of Iowa, and was twice elected to the Iowa Legislature. He was on the Committee on Invalid Pensions in the 49th Congress, on the Committee on Agriculture in the 50th, and Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and a member of the Committees on Banking and Currency and Agriculture in the present Congress.

In view of the present policy of entering into closer relations with our sister Republics in South America, and of promoting our commerce with those countries, there is no more important mission than that to the great Republic of Brazil. The right man as Minister to Rio Janeiro can be of incalculable

service, and Maj. Conger is the right man. He is strong, broad and progressive, thoroughly American in his ideas, and zealous in support of the policy of developing this country and our Southern neighbors. He will not go to his post as many of our foreign representatives have done—merely to draw his salary and figure in society—but to work indefatigably and wisely for the promotion of the interests of his country. The people will hear much more of him in the future.

GRANT AND LEE.
EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the article of mine on my Recollections of Gen. Grant, you interpolated, under a rough wood-cut picture, the following:



GEN. GRANT.
[This sketch of Gen. Grant and Lee is a facsimile of one taken at Appomattox Courthouse on the morning of April 9, 1865, by E. H. Klemm. Gen. Lee was standing on the right, and Gen. Grant on the left, and the two were talking over the fence.]

As you did not mark this "editorial," I take it that a majority of your readers would consider it as a part of my article. This story has long since been exploded. Neither Gen. Grant nor Lee were soldiers of fortune. Gen. Grant fought for the cause of the Confederate States, and the restoration of the Union. Gen. Lee fought for the defense of the South and the establishment of the Southern Confederacy. When Gen. Grant and Lee met at Appomattox it was for the purpose of the surrender by Gen. Lee of the Confederate army to the United States. Gen. Grant had no authority to discuss an invasion of Mexico for any purpose. You will not find in Gen. Grant's Memoirs any reference to such an interview between him and Gen. Lee.

In justice to me I ask that you publish this letter. Very respectfully, MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

Gen. Wright is entitled to the disclaimer, and we freely give place to it. The picture, which it was thought would add interest to the article, was made from a sketch taken at the time by Comrade E. H. Klemm, 6th Pa. Cav., who was detailed as a topographical draftsman, and at the time of Gen. Lee's second interview with Gen. Grant was fortunate enough to be quite near them, though not within earshot. It was certainly the universal belief in the army at the time that at the interview Gen. Lee had urged upon the Government, the formation of an expedition to Mexico, to be made up of men from both armies, and that the latter was very far from being averse to the proposition.

Indeed, many of the leaders, military and political, both North and South, earnestly favored such a movement for two strong reasons: Hostility to French aggressions on this continent, and the belief that such an expedition, made up of men from both armies, would be a powerful factor in effecting a reconciliation between the two sections. It is quite true, as Gen. Wright says, that neither Gen. Grant nor Lee were "soldiers of fortune," and that the latter "had no army to offer Gen. Grant," and that "Gen. Grant had no authority to discuss an invasion of Mexico for any purpose." All the same, there was no man in the South who could speak so authoritatively for the Confederate soldiers as Gen. Lee, and if he chose to offer the services of 100,000 men for the purpose of driving the French out of Mexico, he would have had little difficulty in making his promise good. On the other hand, though Gen. Grant had no actual authority to discuss an invasion of Mexico, everybody in the loyal portion of the Nation felt that the war would not be really ended until the French were expelled from our sister Republic. Gen. Wright seems to forget that even before the surrender of the rebel armies we began to mass troops on the Rio Grande, and that large quantities of arms and munitions surrendered by Kirby Smith were turned over to the Mexican patriots. Therefore, while Gen. Grant may not have been officially notified that the armies of the United States were to be directed against Maximilian's Empire, everybody in the Spring of 1865 felt that that was one of the inevitable things of the near future.

Gen. Wright's remark about neither Grant nor Lee being soldiers of fortune has no bearing on the case. The expulsion of the French was something which interested every American patriot, and a war for that purpose would have been as truly patriotic as that of 1812.

The startling assertion is made that before the war 1,000,000 people, or one-fifth of the total population of Ireland, were in a starving condition. On the storm-swept western coast of the island nothing but potatoes can be raised, and that crop is a total failure there. It is a case which calls for the prompt action of the civilized world, for it is not at all probable that England will make adequate provisions for their relief. She has 1,000,000 chronic paupers of her own, besides the royal family and nobility, to attend to.

The Cubans are said to be preparing for another revolt, on a grander scale than the one some years ago, and with much more hopes of success, since Spain is even less able to carry on a protracted war than she was then. It is only a question of years when the Cubans will secure their independence. It is getting very late in the world's day for a people to be felled year in and year out for the benefit of a gang of corrupt foreign politicians as the Cubans are by the palace ring at Madrid.

TRIBUNETS.

SPOOF FROM AN OLD CHESTNUT.

"Say, no, it is not a 'little boy' cried; his mother looked up with a shiver. And said: 'Oh, dear, Frank, it's a nasty, vile oath. Don't say it again, never, never!'"

"Well, it is 'cooler-damp' swearing," he eagerly asked.

"Oh, no," she replied, "that is proper"; and then began to exclaim: "How was made, till he made a quick gesture to stop her."

"There's no time for gesturing! The cow's in the yard."

And I tell you she's terrible bad off; she's got a potato stuck fast in her throat. And she'll pout out coarser-damp head off."

—Capt. Jack Crawford.

A VERY simple and successful process for printing on cast iron has been discovered by John Farrar, of Roxbury, Mass., who generously refuses to patent it, but makes a present of the process to the world. By merely writing backward on paper with an ink mixed with powdered graphite, and laying the paper in the mold into which the melted iron is run, a reproduction of the letters is made upon the casting.

SHERIDAN ON THE RIO GRANDE.
In the October Century Gen. Doubleday tells a story which he apposes to the discussion with Gen. Wright in another column. Sheridan had hurried to the Rio Grande as soon as the surrender of Kirby Smith left his hands free, and was developing all along the river, with headquarters at Brownsville, opposite Matamoros. It was very desirable that the Mexican patriots should get possession of the latter place, so that our folks could be in easy communication with them. The story that Gen. Doubleday tells was told him by the Colonel of one of the regiments at Brownsville, and is as follows:

"An Orderly woke the Colonel soon after daylight on the morning of the 10th, and told him to go down to the bank of the river, as something remarkable was going on there. The Colonel did so, and had the gratification of seeing a whole lot of men, who were called a 'black-belt' between the National troops—the adherents of Juarez—and the Mexicans who were serving under the banner of Maximilian, and who were in possession of Matamoros. The object of the Juarez troops was, of course, to drive the enemy from Matamoros, and hold the place, as, owing to its proximity to the United States forces, it was a very important point. Each side was walking arm-in-arm with a loaded rifle, and a long range, which was neither very exciting nor destructive. The next morning the Orderly came again to wake the Colonel, and told him that he would see some people in the distance. The Colonel hurried down to the bank, and there saw the Juarez men leaving their trenches, advance with the utmost intrepidity, storm the works at Matamoros, and drive the adherents of Maximilian through the town and far beyond into the open country. Of course Sheridan did not send a force to the other side of the river without the authority of Congress and the Department. That would have been an unheard-of proceeding. What he did do was to give one of his brigades a leave of absence, and that settled the question so far as Matamoros was concerned."

When people say "calculate" they use a word which goes back to the very infancy of our race, and the very beginning of the science of arithmetic. It comes from the Latin *calculus*, a pebble. When men first began to reckon and to compare numbers they could think of no better way than to lay pebbles alongside of each other on the ground, and hence the word for all counting.

The Grace Methodist Church, of Jersey City, has placed much cheering during service under the ban, and one prominent young lady has been officially notified that she must discontinue the practice or take the consequences. Popular sympathy will be with the church. While the Book of Discipline contains nothing against masticating the innuendoes resin, it is certainly not a seemly thing to do in the house of worship. While ago the Methodists, who are generally to the front in all matters of morals and manners, pronounced strongly against the chewing of tobacco in church, and the members have no right to complain if they subjected to a similar rule to that laid upon the brethren.

"WHAT IS IN A NAME?"
That sweet girl, Mattie Maquillar, of Thirteenth street northwest, came home to Washington in a mild ecstasy of happiness. She was engaged, so she half-jokingly, half-seriously announced to her mother and girl friends, to an altogether delightful young man, whom she had met while on a visit with her aunt at Capon Springs, in West Virginia. She was proud, because it was the first time that a really eligible young man—or any man, in fact—had succumbed to her maidenly charms to the extent of proposing marriage to her. She was a sweet enough woman to appreciate that this was the sweetest compliment that a man can pay to a woman, and her self-esteem received a delightful impulse from the proposal. It came to her as the first business proposition came to her brother—a demonstration that she was a success in her way just as his advancement indicated him that he was a success in his. Then, too, the successful sister, while not the brilliant of her earlier romantic dreams, was a substantial fellow, fairly good looking, doing tolerably well in his business, an agreeable escort, a good tennis player, and reasonably accomplished in the little arts that all women value. The other girls at Capon Springs had been rather extravagant in their praise of him, probably because of the melancholy scarcity of really desirable young men at that watering-place, and her self-esteem was still further exalted because she had been able to carry him off from all of them. To one feature of her girlish romanticism Mattie had remained steadfast—she was determined that the elected one should have a "nice name." She often vowed that no matter how good a man was, or how much he loved her, she could never be brought to marry him if he had one of those dreadfully pious names, such as Smith, Brown, Jones, Robinson, etc.

"Pussy, my dear," she would say to her friends, "having to wear such a name all the days of one's life. An ugly dress is a thing of only one season; you have only to endure it for a few months; but an ugly name lasts as long as you do, and you have to be buried with it." The name of her accepted—Herman Dietrich—pleased her fancy. It was not common, and when pronounced in the true German way (he was of German descent) sounded quite musical.

She talked enthusiastically to her mother and her girl-confidants of Herman's many good qualities, made the most to herself of his best points, ignored things that he did not suit her, and tried to persuade herself that she was wildly in love with him. She said over "Herman Dietrich" a hundred times a day, with a modulation calculated to give it the most effect, and called herself "Mattie Dietrich," and "Mrs. Herman Dietrich," to see how it would sound. The effect was agreeable. In due time Mr. Dietrich came on to Washington to visit his betrothed. She happened to be out when he called in the afternoon, and his card fell into the hands of her tormenting younger brother, who had a special talent for making things awkward for her. When she entered the house on her return he saluted her with:

"O, sis, there was a young fellow here to see you—a fellow with the funniest name you ever heard of. Here is his card."

And the boy spelled out: "Her-ma-n-diet-ri-ch." "Now ain't that a daisy of a name?"

"You provoking boy," said Mattie, with red-

dening face, "how dare you mangle a gentleman's name that way?"

"I ain't mangling it; I'm reading it just as it is," protested the boy. "Ain't I, mother?" and he handed the card to her.

"It certainly does spell that," said her mother, smiling at the card through her spectacles. "But Eddie should know better than to pronounce it so."

"I don't see why you should object to it, Mattie," said her father, laying down the paper and taking a look at the card. "Eddie's version may be said to promise well. It hints that you will be comfortable in your widowhood. It is much better than it would be if it said 'Her man died poor.'"

This apt climax for poor Mattie. She would never go through life bearing a name capable of such a rendering. She would think that everybody who read and heard it would want to give it the same pronunciation that her little brother did, and if it did not speak it outright they would think it all the same, which would be unendurable.

When Mr. Dietrich called in the evening, Mattie found herself almost saying, "Mr. Dietrich," when she presented him to the family.

The young gentleman found a wonderful change had come over the spirit of his formerly affectionate sweetheart, and it was not long before his ring was returned to him, with a kind, slightly bitter, begging him to consider their relation "a mere Sunday flirtation."

PERSONAL.

Thomas Short, a son of S. W. Short, who was a gallant soldier in Co. G, 10th Mo., was thrown from a hand-car on the White River Branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad Aug. 30, producing concussion of the brain, from which he died Sept. 6 at the Missouri Pacific Hospital at St. Louis.

A good story is told about Gen. Sherman while he lived in Washington. The General had given a well-known gentlemen's furnisher an order for a dozen shirts, which in due time were received and a check given for them. A few days after this the General was walking arm-in-arm with a gentleman down Pennsylvania avenue. Presently the shirtman bowed. The General remembered having seen the man before, but being at a loss to place him, said: "Ah, sir, you have the advantage of me." The shirtman noticed the General's embarrassment, and by way of introducing himself, said, at the same time pointing to himself: "Made your shirts, sir; made your shirts." "Oh, yes, I remember," he said. "I haven't seen you for years," said Gen. Sherman. "How have you been, Major? Glad to see you." Then, turning to his friend on his arm, he said: "Col. Wood, allow me to introduce you to my old friend Maj. Schurtz. Maj. Schurtz, Col. Wood."

Col. Frank H. Pierce, United States Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, is on a visit to his home at Hillsboro, N. H.

Mrs. Jessie Denton Fremont, widow of Gen. John C. Fremont, received \$600, which was donated by generous people in New York City last week, to relieve her present necessities. Considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon Congress from all over the country to have the bill passed placing Mrs. Fremont on the pension roll at \$2,000 per annum. The bill passed both Houses last week. Mrs. Fremont and her daughter live in a small cottage, which they rent, in Los Angeles, Cal., and although not actually destitute, are in very straitened circumstances. Both her sons—one in the army and the other in the Navy—have asked their mother to come to them, but she compels her to live in a climate like that of Lower California. Her sons have nothing but their small pay as officers, and both have large families. Lieut. John C. Fremont is stationed at Fort Huachuca, and have done all they could to help their mother, and although she may be in need of money, she is not in destitute circumstances. Miss Fremont, who lives with her mother in Los Angeles, said that when they were not in want of food, they had no income and no resources. She also said that her father had received various large sums of money, but that his property had been lost in unsuccessful business ventures.

Col. Wenden O'Neal, 58th Ky., is named as a prominent candidate for the Senate to Congress before the Republican Convention of the Sixth Kentucky District. His own County (Keaton) has secured a majority of the other Counties of the District. Col. O'Neal was a gallant soldier, and would make a good Congressman. The convention will not be held for a week to come, but the friends of the Colonel are working for him night and day.

But few people know that there was a native-born Chinaman in the war of the rebellion. This Chinaman's name is Elvira Day. He was a member of Co. I, 23d Mass. He enlisted in February, 1861, when but a little over 15 years of age. He was not satisfied with his military experience of the war, for, when his regiment was mustered out in 1863, he enlisted in the 6th Mass. Cavalry, and served there an enlistment of three years, and then re-enlisted and served a five-years' term, making a total service of nearly 10 years. Calcutta was bought from his parents by Capt. Day, of Gloucester, Mass., in 1872, when he was eight or 21 Mexican dollars, brought to this country and was going to the public schools when he enlisted. After his service in the Regular Army he settled on a ranch in Colorado and made money. He married a German girl about a year ago and took a wedding trip to Europe. Not long ago he visited Liberty Prison in Chicago, and then returned to his Western home.

Gen. Russell A. Alger recently lost a big land claim which was tried in the Sixth U. S. Circuit Land Office. The case involved some 12 timber land cash entries, the tract in dispute comprising about 1,900 acres of land which is very valuable. Gen. Alger has signified his intention of appealing the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The home that Gen. Grant used throughout his army experience is still alive, and not far from St. Louis, Mo. The General made a present of the house to Judge Long